## INTEX-NA Flight 14: 31 July 2004

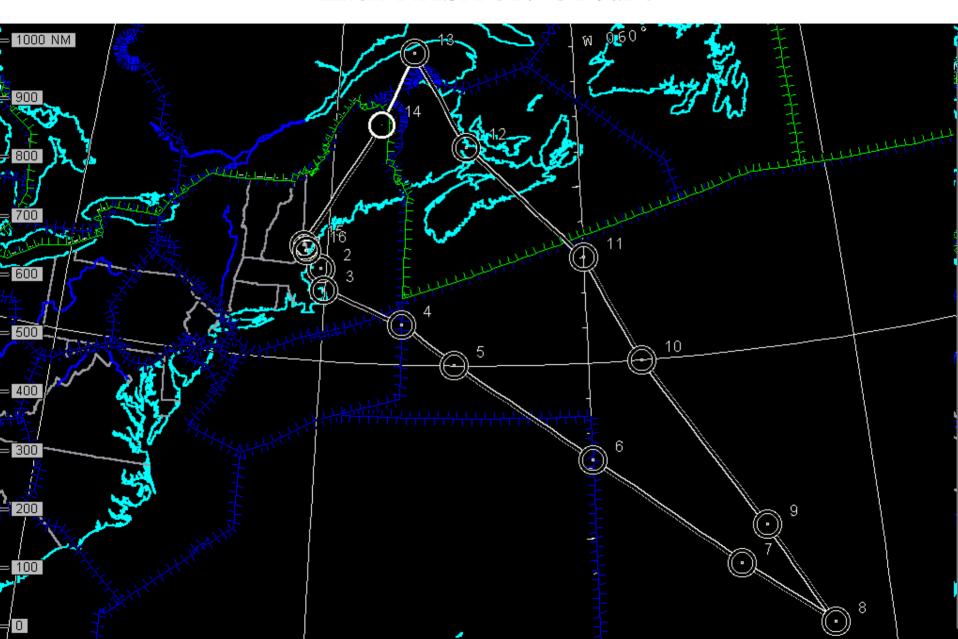
Flight # 14 was the sixth DC-8 science flight from Pease. The main objectives were to under-fly Terra (MOPITT/MODIS), Envisat (SCIA), and Aqua (AIRS) satellites, sample low level North American outflow and aged air pollution south of the Bermuda high, and conduct a comparison between the measurements on the DC-8 and the NOAA P-3. Takeoff was at 1445 UT with a total flight duration of 9.3 hours. The flight plan and flight profile is shown in the attached slides. The northern tip of the flight leg was adjusted some to achieve the planned 2250 UT rendezvous with P-3.

Meteorological conditions were dominated by high pressure. Specifically, the flight headed southeast toward the subtropical (Bermuda) high that at the surface was centered near 35° N, 42° W. This warm core system maintained its identity through 500 mb, but became somewhat diffuse at higher levels. The flight track carried us southwest of the surface center. Seven day back trajectories throughout the troposphere showed re-circulating paths about the center, with some inflow from the northwest and also from the Caribbean. The second major surface feature was a weak cold front that was advancing toward the Pease area from the west. It was associated with a short wave trough aloft. There was little cloud cover during the flight, mainly because the track extended into the subtropical high where subsiding air dominates.

DC-8 traveled in the southeasterly direction with a take off time specifically designed to achieve a timely underpass of three satellites. We descended from 2900 to 1000 ft well within the swaths of SCIA, MOPITT, and AIRS under virtually cloud free conditions at all altitudes at 1600 UT . This single spiral was timed to satisfy validation needs of instruments on these three satellite. A number of pollution layers were encountered during descent where O3 approached or exceeded 90 ppb. The boundary layer was relatively clean (O3: 20 ppb; CO: 80 ppb; SO4: 0.5 mg/m3) although SO2 mixing rations approached 4 ppb. There was no indication of biomass combustion influences (little change in HCN). High upper level O3 concentrations persisted throughout the southern leg of this trip. There was indication from lidar observations that even higher concentrations may be present between 30000 and 40000 ft. Short climb to 37000 ft indicated stratospheric influences with O3 exceeding 120 ppb. There was little evidence of the Saharan dust. At the southeasterly point the boundary layer was extremely clean and O3 declined to as low as 15 ppb. The high O3 levels of 70-100 ppb between the 20-31000 ft altitudes continued to persist through the remainder of this flight. We rendezvoused with the P-3 at the expected time to conduct a wing- tip to wing- tip comparison at 10000 ft and 1000 ft altitudes. This comparison occurred under relatively clean conditions. Subsequently the DC-8 attempted to sample the predicted low level pollution outflow from North American. This outflow was found to be very weak with pollutant concentrations significantly lower than predicted (CO: 90 ppb; O3: 50 ppb).

The navigational data are available at URL: <a href="http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/Research/AirSci/DC-8/ICATS/index.html">http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/Research/AirSci/DC-8/ICATS/index.html</a>

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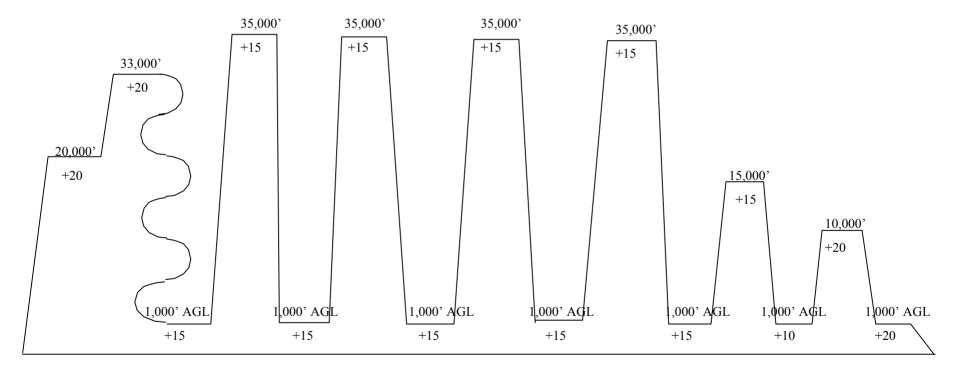


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7	.34N55	M			00.0	20000М	330 330	129 146	312.0 1806	00+56.8 06+11	18:02				
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9	.35N54	M			00.0	20000М	330 330	331 348	205.8 1407	00+37.4 04+59	1 19:15				
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15	EPDEY/W EPDEY		N 43 14.5 W070 57.5	10000M	250 250	210 227	244.5 11	00+58.7 +10	00:03
16	KPSM/A PEASE INTL TE	ર	N 43 04.7 W070 49.4	100M	0	149 165	11.5 0	00+10.0 +00	00:13

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SPIRAL CLIMBS to 10,000 msl @1,000 fpm then 1500 fpm ALL ENROUTE CLIMBS/DESCENTS 1500 FPM



PSM PT5 PT7 CASTR PQI PSM

- •Satellite underpass (Tr/Aq/Env)
- •Aged air sampling/recirculation
- •Low level outflow
- •P-3 inter-comp
- •Possible Asian influences

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